Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church. Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A., Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON, Travelling Dealers in NOTIONS. In the county once every two months. SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES. Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST, On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLAKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Poetry.

THE ENCHANTRESS.

A SPRING-TIME LYRIC FOR MABEL.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

It is only in legend and fable
The fairies are with us, you know;
For the faries are fled, little Mabel,
Aye, ages and ages ago.

And yet I have met with a fairy—
You needn't go shaking your curls—
A genuine spirit and airy
Like her who talked nothing but pearls.

You may laugh, if you like, little Mabel,
I know you're exceedingly wise;
But I've seen her as plain as I'm able
To see unbelief in your eyes.

A marvellous creature! I really
Can't say is gifted with wings,
Or resides in a tulip; but clearly
She's queen of all beautiful things.

Whenever she comes from her castle,
The snow fades away like a dream,
And the pine-cone's icicle tassel
Melts and drops into the stream.

The dingy gray moss on the boulder
Takes color like bright burnished steel;
The brook put its silvery shoulder
Again to the dripping mill-wheel!

The robin and wren fly to meet her;
The honey-bee hums with delight;
The morning breaks brighter and sweeter,
More tenderly falleth the night!

The roadside, in pastures and meadows,
The buttercups, growing bold,
For her sake light up the shadows,
With disks of tremulous gold.

Even the withered bough blossoms,
Grateful for sunlight and rain—
Even the hearts in our bosoms
Are leaping to greet her again!

What fairy in all your romances
Is such an enchantress as she,
Who blushes in roses pansies,
And sings in the bird on the tree?

Miscellaneous.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the several assessors within this Commonwealth, on receiving their transcripts from the county commissioners, to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age who they shall know or who shall make claim to said assessors to be qualified voters within their respective townships, boroughs, wards or other election districts, and, opposite said names, state whether the said freeman is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the party, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom; and, if working for another, the name of the employer; and write opposite said name the word voter; and, where said party claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he shall have voted in the township, borough, ward or district at five preceding general elections; and, on exhibition of the certificate, the name shall be marked with the letter N; where the party has merely declared his intention to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election the name shall be marked D I; where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered, and if the party has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter R shall be placed opposite the name; and in all of the cases enumerated a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person. And in order to carry this law into effect for the present year, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the respective counties of this Commonwealth, and of the city of Philadelphia, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to cause alphabetical lists of the persons returned by the assessors as having been assessed in the several districts for the present year, to be made out and placed ine the hands of the respective assessors, whose duty it shall be, on or before the first of September, to ascertain the qualifications of the persons so named and their claims to vote as before mentioned, and performed, in regard to such persons, all of the duties enjoined by this act and furnish said list to the commissioners and election board, as hereinafter directed: *Provided*, That the names of all persons who were duly registered and permitted to vote at the next preceeding general election in October, shall, without further proof or application, be placed on the list or registry directed to be prepared for the election in November, but they and all others shall be subject to challenge and their right to vote be passed on as prescribed by the fourth section of this act.

2. On the list being completed and assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August next ensuing said assessments, put one copy thereof on the door of the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident within the said election district who shall desire to see the same, and it shall be the duty of said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant and mark opposite the name "C V," and immediately assess him with a tax. On the tenth day preceding the general election in October next thereafter, it shall be the duty of the assessor to produce the list in his possession to the inspectors and judges of the election of the proper district at a meeting to be held by them as hereinafter directed.

3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors and judge of the election, together with the assessor, to attend at the place of holding the general elections for the respective election districts on Saturday the tenth day next preceeding the second Tuesday in October, and on the other days hereinafter mentioned, and continue in open session at said place from nine o'clock, a. m. till six o'clock, p. m. of said day, to hear proof of the right of the respective persons to vote whose names are contained in the assessor's list, as before mentioned, or who shall apply to them to have their names registered; and all persons who have not previously voted in the election district shall make due proof, in the manner now prescribed by the election laws, of their right to vote in said district, and like proof shall be made in all cases by those applying for registry whose names are not enrolled by the assessor and marked "voter;" and it shall then be the duty of the assessor, forthwith, to assess said person with a tax as required by law, on the proof being made to the satisfaction of the election board, if not already assessed; on the list of voters in the said district being complete, it shall be the duty of the election officers aforesaid to cause duplicate copies thereof to be made out, forthwith, in alphabetical order, one of which shall be placed on the door of the house where the elections are to be held and the other retained by the judge of the election, who shall hold the same subject to the inspection of any citizen of said district until the day of the general election, and produce the same thereat: *Provided*, that the officers hereinbefore named, when they shall deem it advisable, may meet for the purposes named in this section one or more days (not exceeding four) prior to the tenth day next preceeding any general or presidential election, of which meeting and its purposes they shall give due public notice by written or printed handbills, posted in at least six of the most public places in their respective wards, in cities, boroughs, wards in boroughs or townships: *And provided further*, that where any ward in a city, borough, or ward in a borough or township having but one assessor, is divided into two or more election precincts or districts, the judges and inspectors of all such election districts or precincts, in each ward in a city, borough ward in a borough, or township, respectively, shall meet at the usual place of holding the election in the precinct polling the largest number of votes at the last preceeding election in their respective wards, boroughs or townships, and shall give due public notice as hereinbefore provided, of the time and place of their meeting, and in all cases where any ward in a city, borough, ward in the borough, or township is so divided into two or more election districts, it shall be the duty of the assessor to assess each voter in the election district to which he belongs and to furnish separate duplicate lists to the election officers in each election district. It shall be the further duty of the said inspectors, judges and assesor, in each ward, borough and township, to meet again, at the place fixed on by the third section of this act, on the Thursday next preceding any general election, between the hours of nine and ten, a. m. and remain in session until six, p. m., for the purpose of hearing and determining any claims that may be presented to them by any person or persons claiming to be entitled to vote and whose name or names have not been entered on the registry of the election district in which he or they claim to be entitled to vote, each person so claiming to be entitled to vote therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding the general election then next ensuing, which witness shall take and subscribe an affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe an affidavit stating where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized; and he shall also present his certificate of naturalization for examination, unless he has been a voter in said election district for five years then next preceding; that he has resided in this Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding the general election then next following; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered as a voter elsewhere; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election for which he proposes to be registered, and that he was prevented from registering his name at the first meeting for that purpose as directed by this act; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall make oath that it has been lost or destroyed or that he never received any receipt: *Provided*, That if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States; that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, or will be on or before the day of the next election ensuing, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years, that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next proceding such election, he shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the said board until the day of the election, and shall, at the close thereof, be placed in the ballot box along with the other papers now required by law to be preserved therein. If said board shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, the name or names shall be added to the list alphabetically, with like effect as if done ten days before the election, and they shall forthwith be placed with the other names at the foot of the list on the door or house of the place of election, and as each person whose name is enrolled votes at said election, one of the clerks thereof shall mark on or opposite to the name "vote," and it shall not be lawful for the officers of the election to receive the vote of any person whose name was not contained in said registry, made out and put up at least eight days before the election, as aforesaid, or in the registry made on the Thursday next preceding the election and the reception of the vote of any person not so registered shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officers so receiving it, and, on conviction thereof, the election officers so offending shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the court.

4. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained in the registry, and the right to vote has been passed on by the election board, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and again acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, as required by existing laws, except where his case comes within the fifth provision of the sixty-fourth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, to which this is a supplement, although the same may have been exhibited to the election board before registry; and, on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to cause to be distinctly written thereon the word "voted," with the month and year, and if any election officers at the same or any other district shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of such certificate, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, the persons so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; *Provided*, Said fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars and the imprisonment shall not exceed one year, and like punishment shall be inflicted on the officers of the election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the endorsment required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

5. On the close of the pols the registry list, on which the memorandum of the voting has been kept as before directed, shall be sealed up with and preserved in the same manner now required by law as to the tally papers, and not taken out until after the next meeting of the Legislature, unless required on the hearing of a contested election or for the purpose of being used at the election of presidential electors, or preparatory thereto, as hereinafter provided, after which it shall again be sealed up and carefully preserved as before directed.

6. Ten days preceeding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the election board and the proper assessor to meet at the place of holding the general election in the district for the same length of time and in the manner directed in the third section of this act, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the registry and who claim the right to vote, or whose right have originated since the same was made out, and add thereto the names of such persons as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and, if the person shall not have been previously assessed, it shall be the duty of the assessor forthwith to assess him with the proper tax. After completing the list a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days prior to holding the same, when the same course shall be pursued in every particular in regard to receiving or rejecting the votes, marking the same on the registry list, endorsing the naturlization papers with the proper month and rear, preserving the paper and all other thigs as are required by this act at the general elections in October.

7. At every special election directed by law, and at every separate city, ward, borough or township election, the registry required to be kept as aforesaid may be used by the proper officers as evidence of the persons entitled to vote thereat, and said officers shall require all persons whose names are not on the registry, whether challenged or not, to show that they possess the right of suffrage at said election; but nothing herein contained shall make the want of said registry conclusive against the right of the person to vote at such election, but the same shall be judged of and decided as in other cases.

8. Before entering on the duties of their offices under this act, the repective assessors and inspectors and judges of the elections shall take an oath, before one competent authority, in addition to the oaths now required by law, "to perform the several duties enjoined by this act with fidelity and according to the requirements thereof in every particular, to the best of their ability." They shall each have the power to administer oaths to every person claiming the right to be assessed or enrolled for the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by said officers under this act, and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers under this act, shall be punished as perjury. Said assessors, inspectors and judges shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other case, with a proper allowance to be judged of by the said commissioners for the expense of making the list or registries hereby required to be made out; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States, and any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction of not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

9. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or, if not a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two persons, judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county, to act as overseers at said election. Said persons shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party. Said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to the right of suffrage at said election; to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duty; and if said officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duty as aforesaid or they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district shall be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election.

10. If any prothonotary, clerk or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper and give out the same in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued and shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

11. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor or election officer shall enroll any person as a voter who he shall know is not qualified, or refuse to enroll any one who he shall know is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and, on conviction be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any registry of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed by or under the direction of the election officers, with like fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeaner, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

12. If any tax collector is found guilty of issuing a receipt for taxes to any person whatever, said taxes not having been paid he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer an imprisonment in the county jail for a term not less than three months for every offence.

13. That for all elections hereafter holden under this act, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, A. M., and be closed at six o'clock, P. M.

14. That the county commissioners shall, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish all the blanks made necessary by this act.

15. All laws inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

THE LOTTERY.

A clergyman in England has been recently brought to grief, as may be seen by reading the report of a prosecution under the laws forbidding lotteries. His participation in the scheme was merely aiding a lottery for the purpose of disposing of goods at a church fair, such as is held often in our churches in this country. The public mind has now become so thoroughly enlightened on the subject, that we may reasonably conclude there will be few or no lotteries hereafter, in connection with religious charities. They are so manifestly contrary to the laws, and so palpably immoral, that no good man or woman can give them countenance a moment. At the same time, it is true that the lottery principle is becoming more general in the transactions of ordinary business than it was before. When a man offers papers of tobacco for sale and advertises that in one paper out of every twenty there is bid a dollar, which the fortunate buyer of that particular paper will have, the seller is a lottery dealer. He is violating the law of the State in spirit, if not in letter, and if he were indicted by the Grand Jury, we think that he would be punished. Judge Barnard called the attention of the Grand Jury to the matter of lotteries, in his charge last week, and we trust it will be looked into carefully.

As to the Charitable Asylum, Old Soldiers' Relief, Widows' and Orphans' Home, &c., &c., that are raising funds by distributing houses, lands and jewels by lottery, they are so manifestly illegal, not to say fraudulent, that it is wonderful how many people are gulled by them. "A fool and his money are soon parted," and no one pities the dupes of these brilliant schemes. Yet it is very surprising that some journals, even those that are opposed to lotteries, continue to advertise these schemes, thus directly aiding them and indirectly sharing the spoils of the people.

The rage of the day is—perhaps the rage of all days has been—to get something for nothing: to obtain money without rendering an equivalent; to get rich in haste. The lottery appeals to this grasping, selfish, covetous, thieving propensity. It sets on fire the worst and lowest passion of the human soul. It has ruined millions, and will ruin millions more. It destroys industry, prudence, integrity and thrift. Wall street gambling illustrates the same spirit. It is unhealthy and immoral. The State discountenances every form of gambling, because it is injurious to the State's permanent well-being. History has proved this. Holland, France, England, have all been convulsed at times, by insane speculations, more or less identified with the lottery or gambling mania. We are now rushing into an era of the same sort. Though we have laws to suppress these things, we have not public virtue to sustain and enforce the laws. As we have seen the good results of associations to correct abuses and promote the public health, we are led to believe that an Anti-lottery Society, with another Mr. Berg at its head, might be a great institution for good. Regular dealers, honest, tradesmen, all who desire to do business in a legitimate way, and to reap a fair profit by their business, would be interested in giving such a society the funds needed to prosecute every man who disposes of his goods by lottery. These gift-enterprises, concert speculations, and worse than all, the sale of books, tobacco, jewelry, &c., by lottery, would be speedily broken down, if the laws were once set in motion, and the attention of the community were roused to the fact that this petty gambling is illegal and demoralizing. It would soon cease to be respectable. We hope the effort will be made and that speedily.—*New York Observer.*

LOST wealth may be restored by industry—the wreck of health regained by temperance—forgotten knowledge restored by study—alienated friendship soothed into forgetfulness—even forfeited reputation won by patience and virtue. But who ever looked upon his vanished honor—recalled his slighted years—stamped them with wisdom—or effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time! How important is it, then, that we should make the best of our time.

FEMALE ECONOMY.

He is a mean man who accuses a woman of meanness, because her expenditures are carefully regulated, and her outlay watched with close and unremitting economy. To be sure, no husband and father ever reproaches wife or daughter with undue care in circumscribing her expenses, but, whether consistently or not, all men—save our more just selves, perhaps—charge the female character with containing a strong tendency to meanness and close fistedness, qualities which no one tolerates in another than himself or those who may spend for him. You may remember that no tradesman fears the exactions of any male purchaser so much as he does a woman. Nobody, it is said, higgles so long about the half cent per pound on the price of mackerel, or has so keen an eye for "remnants." They are charged with being bargain hunters, and are supposed to be a very set or dragons in their desire to save a penny.

Now, one word for the ladies. Who sharpened their mercantile wits? Who taught them, in a hard school, the lesson of economy, and obliged them willing or not to keep their expenditures down to the lowest limit? Who? Why, these husbands and fathers. They—except in rare instances of female supremacy—rule over the treasury, wear the clothes of authority, and control every appropriation. With a close fist, they hand out little dribs of stamps, or, once in a while, a solitary, companionless, forlorn greenback, to the female members of their household. And they, driven by this stern necessity, obliged by higher authority to be economical, attempt to make fifty cents buy a dollar's worth.

Gentlemen of justice, pause and ponder. When your wife trades your second-best coat to the Jew pedlar for a pair of parlor ornaments, or sells your files of valuable pagers at so much per pound, inquire with the severity that inward examination ought to have how much you have given her for spending money this quarter. Upbraid her not for illiberality if you have forced her to it. Here we stand to plead her cause assert the reason, if not the propriety, of Female Economy.—*Ladies' Repository.*

A HEROIC ENGINEER.

By a little presence of mind, one may often save not only his own life, but the lives of many others. In the following case the tremendous risk run in the line of his duty enhances immensely the value of the man's deed:

During the war, an incident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central. A regiment of soldiers were going from Pittsburg to Harrisburg in a special train. Between Johnstown and the summit they were delayed by a freight train off the track, or part of its cars off. This they learned at one of the stations, and remained there until they should be informed that the track was clear. It was in the night, and most of the thousand men on the train were asleep, unconscious of their danger. Four heavily loaded coal cars, belonging to a train ahead, had, by accident, become detached, and began the descent of the heavy grade at a speed which soon became terrible. The engineer of the special train heard the roar of the descending cars, and surmised what was the matter. In an instant he ordered his engine to be detached from the train, and put on steam to meet the runaway cars if possible, to break their force, and save his train. His locomotive was a large freight, and he had moved several yards ahead when the coal cars struck him like a thunderbolt, and crushed him back on the train; but his heroic courage had saved many livcs. His engine was utterly demolished, and many of his cars were also crushed; but so had he broken the force of the shock, that no lives were lost. The man's name was Story, and his grateful beneficiaries presented him some elegant silver plate, with the deed itself and their names engraved on it.—*Scientific American.*

PROFANITY.

Why will men "take the name of God in vain?" What possible advantage is to be gained by it? And yet this wanton, vulgar sin of profanity is evidently on the increase. Oaths fall upon the ears in the cars and at the corners of the street. The *North American Review* says well.

"There are among us not a few who feel that a simple assertion or plain statement of obvious facts will pass for nothing unless they swear to its truth by all the names of the Deity, and blister their lips with every variety of hot and sulphurous oaths. If we observe such persons closely, we shall generally find that the fierceness of their profanity is in inverse ratio to affluence of their ideas.

"We venture to affirm that the profanest men within the circle of your knowledge are all afflicted with a chronic weakness of the intellect. The utterance of an oath, though it may prevent a vacuum in sound, is no indication of sense. It requires no genius to swear. The reckless taking of sacred names in vain is as little characteristic of true independence of thought as it is of high moral culture. In this breathing and beautiful world, filled as it were, with the Deity, and fragrant with its incense from a thousand altars of praise, it would be no servility should we catch the spirit of reverent worshipers, and illustrate in ourselves the sentiment that the 'Cbristian is the highest style of man."

WE PASS FOR WHAT WE ARE.—A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and all fear for remaining unknown is not less so. If a man knows that he can do anything—that he can do it better than any one else—he has a pledge of acknowledgment of that fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assemblage that a man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped. In every troop of boys that whoop and run in each yard and square, a new comer is well and accurately weighed in the course of a few days, and stamped with his right number, as if he had undergone a formal trial of his speed and temper. A stranger comes from a distant school, with a better dress, trinkets in his pockets, with airs and pretentions. An older boy says, "It's of no use, we shall find him out to-morrow."

NOTHING TO HOLD ON BY.—An infide on his death bed felt himself adrift in the terrible surges of doubt and uncertainty. Some of his friends urged him to hold on to the end.

"I have no objection to hold on," was the poor man's answer; "but will you tell me what I am to hold on by?"

There is that fatal want. Infidelity neither furnishes anchor or rope to the sinking soul. It gives nothing to hold by.

As he that would accuse God of injustice were a blasphemer, so he that suspects His mercy dishonors God as much, and produces himself that fear which is the parent of trouble, but no instrument of duty.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A HOME THRUST FROM FLAVEL.—"Two things a master commits to his servant's care," saith one. "the child and the child's clothes." It will be a poor excuse for the servant to say at his master's return, "Sir, here are all the child's clothes, neat and clean, but the child is lost!" Much so with the account that many will give to God of their souls and bodies at the great day. "Lord, here is my body, I am very grateful for it. I neglected nothing that belonged to its content and welfare; but for my soul, that is lost and cast away forever, I took little care and thought about it."

HAPPINESS.—He cannot be an unhappy man who has the loves and smiles of a woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without—enemies may gather in his path—but when he returns to his fireside and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his troubles, and is comparatively a happy man. He is but half prepared for the journey of life who takes not with him that friend who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes. No man can be miserable who has such a companion, be he ever so poor, despised, and trodden upon by the world.

BEGINNING THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly in life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with the money left him by his relatives is like tying bladers under tho arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladers and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladers. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, and his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern men, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies.

To be thrown upon one's resources, is to be cast into the very lap of fortune, for our faculties then undergo a development, and display an energy of which they were previously unsuceptible.—*Dr. Arnold.*

MODESTY.—There was once to be a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was to award the prize to the one pronounced the most beautiful. "Who shall have the prize?" said the rose. stalking forth in all the consciousness of beauty. "Who shall have the prize?" said the flowers, advancing, each with conscious pride, and each imagining it would be herself. "I will take a peep at those beauties," thought the violet, not presuming to attend the meeting; "I will see them as they pass." But as she raised her lowly head to peep out of her hiding place, she was observed by the judge who immediately pronounced her the most beautiful because the most modest.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Dickens wrote: "There is nothing—no, nothing beautiful and good, that dies and is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, play its part though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the hosts of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here.

Dead! oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear; for how much charity, mercy purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!"

IT is not by books alone nor by books chiefly that a man becomes in all parts a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation, there and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid to your charge. That is your post. Stand to it like a true soldier. A man perfects himself by work much more than by reading. They are a growing kind of men that can wisely continue the two things—wisely, valiantly can do what is laid to their hand in their present sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing other wider things, if such be before them.

SIGHING.—How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things! Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefit which follows individual attempts to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.

IT is very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting, to hear the echo of our own voices.

I THINK men drink in crowds because they are afraid to drink by themselves. It requires a good deal of courage to stand up alone and pour a glass of whisky down your throat.

IF a man is without enemies I wouldn' give ten cents for his friends. The man who can please everybody hasn't got sense enough to displease anybody.

SOME of the Chinese in California have silver watches so large that they use the outside to fry potatoes in.

THE tools and machinery on many farms are more injured by exposure to the weather than by the wear of actual use.

WHEN is a young man's arm like the gospel? When it maseth glad the waist places.

A SWEET thing on ice—teaching a sixteen year old bundle of calico how to skate.

WHY is love like the letter R? Because it makes many a Mary marry.

IN Texas, it is stated that lands are now held at about one tenth their value six years ago, and the tendency is still reported to be downward.

NEW YORK city contains seventy thousand Jews, according to the Hebrew *Messenger*, or more than one in fifteen of the whole population.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individal interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

CCL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

Three years have elapsed since we took charge of the INQUIRER and entered upon its editorial duties and cares. These years have been pleasant though busy ones. Our one hundred and fifty visits to six thousand readers in this county, we flatter ourselves have neither been unpleasant nor unprofitable ones to them nor to ourselves. We have endeavored to lay before them as much of the most important current news as could well be got into a weekly newspaper; and in our selections we have labored to make them both pleasant and profitable reading; our columns have been carefully kept free from anything that could sully the purity of childhood or offend the taste of the most fastidious. Our advertising has been curtailed so as to afford a larger amount of space for general reading and news matter than any other county paper in this section of the State. From time to time we have received words of encouragement and approval from our many patrons which have cheered us on in our efforts to publish such a paper as may be both a benefit and a credit to the community and ourselves.

As we now enter upon the fourth year of our editorial duties we feel it incumbent upon us to tender our thanks to the kind patrons who have sustained us in the past, and pledge our earnest efforts to deserve a continuance of their support and approval in the future. At the same time we feel called upon to say that, while we have no cause of complaint in the past, we desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the more liberally they support us, the more money and time will we be enabled to expend upon our paper, and thereby continue to improve it and keep pace with the march of progress. Our next issue will be enlarged to eight columns. This enlargement entails upon us very considerable expense. Our list of subscribers, though the largest of any paper ever published in the county, is still not large enough to justify this increased expenditure, but judging from our past experience, we make the enlargement relying upon the interest felt by our people in their county papers and their willingness to come to our support. We should have at least five hundred new subscribers, and if our friends will make but a little exertion they can easily increase our circulation to that extent. Eschewing the malignity often marring the usefulness of political papers, we shall, to the best of our ability, endeavor to uphold the principles of the Republican party in such manner as, while vigorously advocating what we believe to be the true principles of our Free institutions, not to offend our readers with gross personalities or low, vulgar slang. While thus defending the course of our party, we shall not be deterred from calling attention to local or general abuses, without regard to persons or parties. In so doing we know that we shall frequently be compelled to pass strictures upon parties and persons, for the public good. In so doing we hope to merit and receive the approval of all who feel an interest, in the abatement of nuisances, in the exposure of abuses, and the calling of public attention to such reforms as may be promotive of the common good. Our agricultural columns will, in the future as in the past, give seasonable hints on all agricultural and horticultural subjects either, as original matter or selections, carefully culled from the best, live journals of the country. In general, attention will be given to the discussion and advocacy of local improvements of every kind calculated to benefit the community. Such is a brief view of our past experience and future aims. If it is thought that we promise too much or aim too high, we have only to say that whether we succeed in making good our promises or reaching our aim, we intend to labor faithfully and assiduously to do more than we promise. For our ability to do so we depend upon the generous support of our patrons. We are determined to spare no effort to do our part if they will do theirs, and in their willingness and ability we have the utmost confidence.

IMPEACHMENT is steadily progressing. Since the evidence in the case has closed, speeches have been made or published, on the part of the managers by, Boutwell, Logan, Stevens and Williams, on the part of the counsel for the President, and by Nelson, Groesbeck, Evarts and Stanbery to-day; Mr. Bingham will close the case. The President's friends confidently assert that two Republican Senators will vote for his acquittal. They express great confidence; and do not disguise the fact that money will be freely used, if it can be made available in convincing weak or needy Senators of the President's innocence. It is reported that parties in New York are busily engaged in raising funds for this purpose. No fears however are entertained that they will be able to win over the seven Republican Senators necessary to acquit. There scarcely seems to be a possibility of the President's acquittal.

SOME people resent an allusion to them in a political speech by calling the political speaker hard names and "casting up" old stories. The persons who do this are not children nor do they desire to be considered as children.

CHICAGO has not yet determined on the place for holding the Republican National Convention. The *Tribune* of Tuesday says: "We understand that the committee having this matter in charge are taking steps to provide a more commodious place of meeting, either by securing and fitting up one of the large skating rinks, or by erecting a temporary structure on the lake shore. We have entire confidence that the arrangements made for the accommodation of the convention will be satisfactory to both delegates and spectators, and worthy of the city and the occasion."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LAW.

The counsel for the President occupied two weeks in offering testimony. But the moral evidence was already in. For three years the country has had the Executive in full view, and we presume no one who seriously wishes that the legitimate results of the war shall be secured, has supposed that such a result would be possible while a man who is doggedly bent upon committing the political power in the late rebel States exclusively to the rebels is in the Executive chair. Yet he ingeniously avoided committing the technical overt act which would bring him by the letter as well as by the spirit wholly within the constitutional conditions of impeachment. Consequently the country, willing to impeach, did not demand impeachment. It was felt to be better to endure to the end of his term, and then replace him by a loyal, intelligent Magistrate, who would co-operate with the representatives of the people, instead of thwarting them upon every opportunity. But, as often happens to men in his position, the President's cunning sophisticated and betrayed him. He deliberately violated the law. Instantly public opinion assented to the constitutional remedy. The dominant party in Congress, which in December had emphatically refused to impeach, in February promptly and unanimously presented articles of impeachment.

The public interest in the trial has been unflagging. Its daily progress has been most carefully studied, and its significance can not be overestimated. That amidst the profound agitations, acrimonies, and party heats that necessarily follow a civil war, the Chief Magistrate of the nation can be tranquilly tried with perfect assent upon his part, and with entire conformity to the fundamental law, is the most signal illustration of the advance of civilization. There is nothing that would so mark the actual gain of political society in the perfect supremacy of law, and nothing, consequently, that would so essentially weaken every government resting upon privilege and force as, after trial and conviction, the peaceable deposition of the President and the quiet progress of the Government. It would then appear that whether the head of the Government be assassinated or legally removed, the political structure does not rest upon a person, but upon all the people, and that the system is not even jarred by any personal fortune.

The President's defence has been wholly conducted by Mr. Stanbery, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Evarts, and with a decorum and dignity equal to their ability and befitting the gravity of the cause. The case for the Managers has been mainly intrusted to Gen. Butler. His skill, coolness, promptitude, and knowledge have been conspicuous; but, unhappily, his want of tact and courtesy and his peculiar training in the courts have been not less so. Inevitable as we believe the result of the trial to be, we cannot but think it has been often harmed both by the manner of Gen. Butler and by the method of conducting their case adopted by the Managers. It was desirable, within proper limits, to allow testimony, in so exceptional a case and before so exceptional a tribunal, to take a wide range, and it was therefore a mistake to contest every point with the pertinacity of a criminal lawyer in a doubtful trial. The Senate, however, wisely resolved not to make any stringent rule upon the subject, deciding that it was better to settle each question of admissibility as it arose.

The effort of the defense was to prove that the President acted under competent advice, and that his design was simply to test the constitutionality of the law. This was the substance of the contest upon the admission of the testimony of General Sherman and of the Cabinet. The President's counsel evidently hoped to show that the chief officers of the army were of opinion that Mr. Stanton should be removed for the good of the service, and that the President acted only after consultation with the Cabinet and for the highest public welfare. Gen. Sherman's evidence was at last admitted. But, of course, whatever the General might have testified that the President declared, the declaration itself could not be of the least importance. On the 22d of February the President removed the Secretary of War. On the 1st and the 31st of January he told Gen. Sherman that he wanted to remove the Secretary merely to bring the matter into the courts. Very well; we are then obliged by the President's antecedents and character to ask whether his word upon such a point must necessarily be trusted; whether we believe his sole object was what he declared it to be; whether his dispatch to Governor Parsons, for instance, or, in fact, his whole career, does not reveal an animus which forbids the theory that he was merely an honest magistrate troubled about the validity of a law. Or, again, supposing that he wished to thrust Secretary Stanton out and an agent of his own in, for the purpose of organizing opposition to the laws, would he be likely to announce it to the Lieutenant-General? Would he not, of course, declare that his purpose was as pure as purity?

During the discussion upon admitting evidence Mr. Evarts made a very remarkable observation. He said that he hoped the case was not to turn upon "the mere formal technical infraction of the Tenure-of-Office Act. In other words, he hoped that the President was not impeached for violating a law, and he went on to say that the defense hoped to prove that the President had done nothing against the public welfare with bad motives and improper purposes. This is a very remarkable observation, because it assumes that it would not be impeachable for the President formally and technically to violate a law unless his motives could be proved to be bad. From such an opinion we wholly dissent. Indeed the essential point of the trial is just here. We have often stated it, and it should be constantly borne in mind. If the President, after having constitutionally objected to a law which has been constitutionally passed over his veto, still continues to urge that veto and makes it operative by formally and technically violating the law, under whatever plea and for whatever purpose, he usurps a function which the Constitution does not assign to him, and which wholly supersedes the express Constitutional authority of Congress to nullify his veto, and he consequently changes the form of the government.

That is the very head and front of this case. For if the violation of one law may be justified, if "the mere formal, technical infraction of the Tenure-of Office Act" is of no consequence, provided the Executive pleads a Constitutional doubt, then his plea of a Constitutional doubt must equally justify him in a formal and technical infraction of every other act and of every law upon the Statute Book. Such an argument excuses him from obeying any law until he has chosen to bring the question of its validity before the Supreme Court, and until the Supreme Court has chosen to decide. It is no answer to say that there are some laws that can be tested in no other way. For it is better that some laws should not be tested than that the President should be permitted to decide what laws he may violate under plea of testing them. Nor is it sufficient to offer to show that there was no bad motive. A Dictator may have no bad motive: but the President, even with the best intentions, can not be suffered to become Dictator. If the Tenure-of-Office Act was a law, it was binding upon the President with all other laws. If Mr. Stanton stood within the terms of the law and the President removed him without consulting the Senate, the President is guilty of deliberately violating the law. If this shall be established by the Managers—and it seems to us as plain as any proposition can be—and the President be acquitted by the Senate, its decision will confirm him as Dictator.

The elaborate effort of the defense to show purity of motive seems to us useless. The Senate did wisely in admitting a reasonable number of declarations of the President that he had nothing but the noblest purposes in view, for really there is nothing else for him to say, except that Mr. Stanton is not within the law. We are glad to know all that we can of the President's communications to men like General Sherman, and as little as possible of his orations to correspondents with note-book in hand. We know that the Cabinet thought the law unconstitutional. His counsel with the utmost ability will present his case. It is clear that the Senate is as candid and upright a tribunal as any impeached officer could desire. Its conduct from the beginning shows that it means to do justice. But we shall await with curious interest the argument that shall attempt to prove to the Senate of the United States that President Andrew Johnson, in the present condition of the country and with his notorious sympathies, associations, and hopes, may at his pleasure formally and technically violate the laws.—*Harper's Weekly.*

IMPEACHMENT.

Suppose we undertake, before its decision—even yet uncertain—to get a clear view of what the present impeachment trial distinctly means. It is not a judicial trial. Neither is it what it is sometimes termed a "legislative trial." It is something more than either. It is a political trial. It is a trial in behalf of the country against an executive officer on high public grounds. To be just, to reach a proper decision, the question must be viewed from a lofty and comprehensive standpoint.

The country, represented by the Republican party—but nevertheless the country—carried on a successful war to put down a great rebellion. While the contest was yet waged, the same party was, by the popular vote, renewedly intrusted with the management of affairs for a new term of four years. It supplemented that decision by a subsequent vote not yet two years old, which returned the existing Congress. On this basis we claim that the administration of the Government, on every American principle, belongs to the Republican party until the expiration of the term for which it was intrusted with power, to wit: four years from the last Presidential election, and two years from the last Congressional election, and until the country shall change its decision by reversing its vote.

During this term, the Government, and by the Government we mean two-thirds of Congress, which is, and long has been, the only Government in operation, and which is made omnipotent by the Constitution; the Government, we say, has been these three past years endeavoring to restore the relationships between the States that were ruptured by the war. It has been thwarted in this high purpose. It tried first to get the Rebel States back on a most moderate and reasonable proposition, offered with special regard to their peculiar circumstances, and with a desire to allay hostility, and conciliate prejudice among them. This was to remit those States to the control of the very men who made the Rebellion, with comparatively few exceptions, allowing them to adjust their political relationships with the now freed colored race to suit themselves, on the basis of the single restriction of the representation to such of the population as composed the political body. A fairer and more liberal proposition was never offered to political offenders stained with such crimes as theirs. This, too, was a proposition offered by a Government flushed with triumphant success at all points. If it had been accepted, the Union would have been restored, and the Government again fully unified in all its parts and relationships to-day. The war would have been over, and restoration and reconstruction would be now complete.

Who prevented this most reasonable and most desirable consummation? An accidental President. A man borne into a subordinate place by the sympathies of a nation for his apparent great loyalty under trying circumstances; and thence elevated by the foul instrumentality of an assassin into the Executive chair. This man, thus elevated, turned against the party which chose him; which party is and has been for the time the nation's voice, the nation itself. At a critical period, on a vital issue, Vice-President Johnson, made President, planted himself substantially on the side of the rebellious States, and deliberately aimed to arrest and prevent, and, by his personal and official influence, did actually arrest and prevent the restoration of the Union, and the harmonious reconstruction of the States on the original plan offered by Congress. Looking at the flagrant character of this interference, and the disastrous consequences resulting therefrom, we claim that this act alone was and is ample to justify his impeachment and conviction before the world and before posterity. That retribution has not sooner threatened the President is to be set down to the forbearance of the country, and to the long indulged, but to the last disappointed hope that he would not always prove an obstruction to the restoration of the Union and the peace of the country.

As President Johnson took sides with the Rebels in resisting and rejecting the first and more moderate scheme of reconstruction proposed, so has he, if that were possible, more strongly opposed the second plan of reconstruction, now in process of execution, in defiance of his personal and official hostility. This general aspect of his course, in setting himself up against the will of the nation—for we say there is no other political nation than Congress, where two-thirds of that body are in unison—projecting his personality, his willfulness, his perverseness, his defiant obstinacy, in resistance to the public weal, and in behalf of a conquerd but still hostile and rebellious population—this general political aspect of his conduct, we say, lifts the question of impeachment far above the fogs which rurround the technical treatment of its details—details confusing to the judgment of many minds, and which, however important in their place, are really wholly subordinate to the main issue in the case. The great leading fact which history will regard and posterity interpret as the true and just cause of President Johnson's removal if he be removed, the justification for his condemnation, if he be condemned, is the fact that he went over to the side of the Rebels in the final contest as to the terms on which their hostility should cease and they themselves retake their place in the Government of the country. On this vital question the voice of the nation was one way, and the voice of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee was against that way. And because that opposition took the form of active hostility and obstruction, preventing the first and imperiling the second act of restoration, and needlessly and dangerously prolonging our civil disorders, he was removed.

As to whether Mr. Stanton falls within the scope of the Civil Tenure act; as to Mr. Johnson's pleadings that he and his Cabinet held that act to be unconstitutional; as to whether Mr. Wade will make a perfect President, or will appoint a good Cabinet; as to whether an impeachable offense must be a penal offense; as to whether Mr. Johnson cannot, by any ingenious possibility, be supposed to have had no bad intent in what he has done; and whether a variety of other minor considerations cannot be raised to pester and befog over-careful and dainty minds—we must hold them to be things soon to be consigned to the limbo of forgetfulness. They will be hereafter overlooked by the eye of history and statesmanship under the illumination of the one great historic fact that Andrew Johnson substantially joined the Rebels at a critical period; that he resisted the will of the country, and opposed all its various terms and proposition of the reconstruction of the rebellious States. This constituted his great and moral offense. To be sure, he personally disgraced his high office by shameful harangues, and he claimed the right to defy the laws when it suited his pleasure, and did sustain his defiance by force, and did violate them in a conspicuous instance, so declared with great unanimity by the Senate; but his greater offense was that he undertook to make himself an obstruction, and did obstruct in a most injurious manner the pacification of the country after a bloody and desolating war, during a long period of time, when the urgent interests of peace, and justice, and national prosperity demanded the pacification.

These are the solid grounds and foundation for impeachment now and for its justification hereafter. If conviction fails, as we believe it should not, and will not fail, it must be because a few minds will have conceived their conclusions from certain legal, technical, perhaps prejudiced, aspects of the case, unknown it even may be to themselves: and that thus its failure will have to be imputed, not to the motives of a considerate statesmanship, but to those more contracted views from which every consideration of public utility, and every high reason of state, imperatively demand the subject should be freed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

General Canby on the 27th ult., telegraphed General Grant that "reports have been received from all but four remote precincts of South Carolina, and the majority for the Constitution is 43,608. In the precincts yet to be heard from the vote will be nearly equally divided.

Hon. A. G. Mackey, President of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, is expected to arrive at Washington this week, for the purpose of presenting to the President an official copy of the Constitution ratified by the people of that State.

ARKANSAS.

The Senators from Arkansas, Messrs. Rice and McDonad, have arrived in Washington. The representatives from that State will all be there this week, and Arkansas will receive attention as soon as impeachment is concluded. The President has not yet received the certified copy of the ratified Constitution, and it cannot be sent to Congress, under the law, except through him.

GEORGIA.

General Grant has received information from General Meade to the effect that the election in Georgia has probably resulted in the ratification of the Constitution by a decisive majority. The State ticket is in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. The liberal provisions of the Georgia Constitution on franchise and financial relief secured for it thousands of votes from the opponents of those who framed it.

The following is the latest news: Bibb county, official, Haleck, 2,192; Gordon 1,911; for the constitution 315 majority. Fifteen additional south western counties received to-day give Gordon over 1,100 majority. Houston county, with over 2,000 negro majority on the registry, gives Gordon 334 majority, and elects the full Democratic ticket. Tift, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second District by 300 majority. Gove, Radical, is elected in the Fourth District by upwards of 1,500 majority. It is very close between Alexander and Edwards in the Third District.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From North Carolina the returns come in slowly. So far as heard from the majority for the Constitution is 7,340. In ten counties complete there is a slight increase over the vote cast for the Constitution last fall. It has been confidently claimed for several days as "Conservative," on the strength of reported majorities for several counties which prove utterly erroneous. In this State, also, the Republicans were distracted—a full ticket having been placed in the field by those who were implacably hostile to Holden, the regular nominee for Governor. The registered voters (official) are 105,340 white to 73,310 colored—more than thirty thousand white majority. So that, if the contest had been between whites and blacks, as the Copperheads pretend, the Republicans must have been badly beaten. For days our adversaries enjoyed their fools' paradise; and when at length the returns looked more dubious they confidently asserted that the western counties—being almost exclusively white—would bring them ahead. But the west, though white is largely anti-rebel, so the cry of white against black has not sufficed to carry her against herself. The outcry against mixed common schools, negro jurors, &c., has doubtless carried off many good Unionists, but not enough to insure a rebel or Conservative triumph. North Carolina is Union and Republican by a handsome majority, and has not only chosen the Republican State ticket, but (as reported) a Republican Representative in Congress from every district but one, which returns the Hon. Nathaniel Royden, an old-time Whig.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE is in New York.

GEN. LOVELL A. ROUSSEAU is in Washington.

QUEEN VICTORIA is now the grandmother of six Prussian scions of royalty.

A RUMOR is prevalent which hints at the possibility of the resignation of Gen. Sickles.

GOVERNOR ENGLISH, of Connecticut, is spoken of for Vice President by Pendletonians.

PUBLIC executions have been abolished in England. Like all other reforms, a stormy and long protracted war preceded its adoption.

HON. WM. C. RIVES died at his residence at Castle Hill, near Charlottesville, Va., in his seventy-fifth year.

GOVERNOR GEARY has signed the bill compelling all railroad companies to fence in their tracks.

THE House of Commons of Canada, on Friday night, passed a bill providing for the support of the widow and family of McGee.

GOV. FLETCHER, of Missouri, says that the delegation from his State will vote solid for Senator Wade for Vice-President at the Chicago Convention.

THE Legislature to be elected this year in Pennsylvania will elect a United States Senator for six years after the 4th of March, 1869, when Buckalew goes out.

OF the seceeding States Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Georgia, have all held their elections and adopted constitutions returning them to the Union on an equality with other States.

THE Assassination of D'Arcy McGee, at Ottawa, is followed by the report of an attempt, fortunately not fatal, upon the life of the English Prince Alfred, who has been shot and dangerously wounded in Australia.

THE returns from North Carolina come in slowly. So far as heard from, the majority for the Constitution is seven thousand three hundred and forty, in ten counties complete. There is a slight increase over the vote of last fall.

JOHN GREY a resident of Noble county, Ohio, said to be the last revolutionary soldier, died on the 29th of last month. He was born at Fairfax Court House, Va. 6th of January, 1762, and was in his one hundred and sixth year when he died.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, present Surveyor General of the State, and Republican candidate for re-election, was brevetted a Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for long and gallant service. He had the command of a Brigade during the war, which he lead into many a hard fight.

SENATOR YATES, of Illinois, under date of the 21st, addresses to the people of that State an extended reply to recent criticisms upon his unfortunate habit of intemperance. Acknowledging the justice of these strictures, he declares that the future shall prove the completeness of his reform, and that he will yet deserve the good opinion and justify the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

THE plot to assassinate President Juarez, of Mexico, it is reported, was arranged in the same way as Booth's attempt upon the life of President Lincoln. Col. Adalid, the assassin, was to enter Juarez's box, at the Iturbide Theatre, shoot and stab him, and then flee under the pretection of a guard of twelve ex-Imperial officers, dressed as citizens and mounted on fleet horses. The plot was discovered through the mis-delivery of a letter from one of the conspirators.

IN connection with the nomination of General Schofield, it has come to light that the President offered the place to General Schofield a number of months since, and that the offer was promptly declined. He was in fact one of the first Generals the President attempted to draw into the political contest against Congress. His late visit to Washington had nothing whatever to do with the President's late act, and in fact General Schofield did not see Mr. Johnson while in that city. Nothing has been done with the nomination in the Senate.

THE NOMINATION OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD.—The Washington papers of Saturday morning are singularly quiet in reference to the President's new demonstration on the War Department. The *Intelegencer* simply announces the nomination as made "in place of Edwin M. Stanton—*to be removed.*" The *Republican* says:

"The nomination of General Schofield for Secretary of War has taken men of all parties here about slightly aback. The question was freely asked last evening, what does it mean? That the President has seen fit to withdraw the name of Hon. Thomas Ewing and send in the name of Major General John M. Schofield for the Department of War, has astonished many of Mr. Johnson's friends and all of his enemies.

"Even General Thomas, who was at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, knew nothing of this purpose and action of the President. When told of it he exprssed strong doubts of its truth, but contented himself when the fact was made apparent to his comprehension with saying that he was still Secretary of War *ad interim.*

"The nomination is regarded as a good one, but it may be doubted if the Senate will act upon it till after the impeachment trial is closed."

The nomination of General Schofield places the affair in a singular position, which only the blundering inconsistencies of Mr. Johnson could have effected. The nomination of General Schofield completely overslaughs and ignores the *ad interim* appointment of General Thomas, and is an admission by the President that all his previous action in regard to the Department has gone for naught.

LOUISIANA, of whom we never doubted, it is now concluded by her own Conservative organs has declared for reconstruction by the pronounced majority of at least ten thousand. We claim more, but this is enough. The consequences are two more Senators and a full and final ratification of the costitutional amendment, from which the Democracy of Ohio and New Jersey are vainly endeavoring to withdraw the pledge assent of their States. This, with North and South Carolina already assured, is glorious work for one month; but when we consider that Georgia and Florida are hardly doubtful, and that the closing days of April may be made illustrious by the exit from Washington and history of Andrew Johnson, surely we may be allowed to cry, "Io triumphe!"—*Press.*

POLITICS in the South have been quite as excited as they ever were in the North. A letter written from the northern part of Alabama says neither side will give quarter, and Ku-Klux-Klans are everywhere creating terror by the atrocity of their acts. We do not believe that this dark cloud will long rest over the South. It appeared from the returns, particularly from Georgia, that the division has not been of race or color, for many blacks have voted with the Conservatives; and it is not improbable that if the State has been carried by the Conservatives, they have been materially assisted by the colored voters.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.—Later advices from Abyssinia, dated Louta, April 14, have been received. The very latest reports from Magdala represent that four thousand native troops had laid down their arms to Napier. Theodorus had one hundred soldiers killed and fifteen hundred wounded. The Europeans lately held captive, numbering sixty souls, were already on their way to Louta en route for home. The entire force of Theodorus army had been either killed, wounded or captured. Theodorus, two sons were taken prisoners. The interior of the fortress of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight, the place glowing almost with barbaric splendor. The British troops plundered it at once. The men found four royal crowns made of solid gold, twenty thousand dollars in silver plates, several lots of very rich jewels, and other articles of great value.

After the works were completely taken King Theodorus was found dead by the English soldiers on entering the centre of his stronghold. He was shot through the head. Some persons say he was killed during one of the battles; others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortunes of the day against him.

A female correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says of Senator Wade: "Sitting in his presence the other day, we ventured to remark, 'How did it happen, Mr. Wade, that you signed the petition of Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, recomending her for a consulate? Would you really advise the country to give a woman such a position?' The spirit of mirth danced over his face as he replied: 'I would sign any petition that reads as that did. It said, 'if she could perform the services better than any one else?' I had a doubt in my mind about that; but if she could do the work better than any one I would not prevent her because she is a woman.''

CHICAGO claims to be the third city in the United States, judged by the number of letters delivered. Says the *Times*: New York and Philadelphia are a little ahead, but not much, nor will they be long. One by one, Chicago is leaving behind its rival cities, until there now remains only two for it to pass. Give us ten years more, and Chicago will be neck-and-neck in the race of other cities on the western continent. The vote of Chicago last week, which was unusually large, indicated a population of about 200,000.

THE *Central Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri, states that while in 1862 there were but thirty-two ministers and 2,141 members of that church in Missouri, there are now about 200 ministers and 26,000 members, an increase of about 4,000 a year. It advocates the division of the State into two conferences, and predicts that four years hence they will each embrace 150 ministers and 20,000 members.

DISPATCHES from the Indian country indicate the early breaking out of another Indian war. Considerable amounts of stock have been stolen, and many murders have been committed. These facts, we are well known to Gen. Sherman, and we understand that they hastened his departure from Washington.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN BANKRUPTCY.
AT BEDFORD APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DANIEL METZGER, of Harrison Township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court.

M. A. POINTS, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN BANKRUPTCY.
AT BEDFORD, APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ISAAC F. GROVE, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, be the said District Court.

J. K. BOWLES, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

ESTATE of *JOSEPH HENRY SNYDER*, deceased.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Henry Snyder, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, Ex'r
mar27, of the last will &c. of Jos. H. Snyder.

$1000 REWARD!!

Just received at THE NEW IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE, a handsome assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS!

As goods are now advancing daily and no doubt will be much higher, we think

FAMILIES CANNOT BUY TO SOON.

feb.28m2 G. R. OSTER & CO.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—For Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible—Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 Steel and Wood Engravings. In one large Octavo volume. Price $3 50. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. We employ no General Agents and offer extra inducements to Agents dealing with us. Send for descriptive circulars, and see our terms.

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BLOODY RUN, PA.

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performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

"COSTAR'S"

PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.

A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—

"Costar's" Cough Remedy.

The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00

"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

!!! Beware !!! of all Worthless Imitations.
None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature.
75c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists.
$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express.
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For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, Bedford. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.
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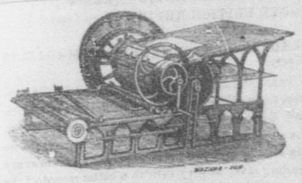

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY. 1, 1868.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Rowsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Deshaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

THE INQUIRER TO BE ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors will enlarge the INQUIRER to an eight column paper on or about the first of May next. We are compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we do at present, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER for one year to any person who will pay us three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1865, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
mar27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

FURNITURE.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Thomas Merwine, in to-day's paper.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—We publish on the outside of to-day's issue, the new Registry Bill as passed by the late Legislature. We do this to the exclusion of other matter, in order that our readers, particularly the election officers, may have an opportunity of examing and making themselves fully acquainted with its provisions.

ROBBED.—The office of the Railroad company, at Hollidaysburg, was entered by burglars on Wednesday morning of week before last and some forty dollars in money and about one hundred dollars in checks, taken from the safe. The checks will be of no use to the thieves, as payment has been stopped. The safe was destroyed by the use of powder.

SPRING.—After one of the severest winters experienced in this latitude for many years, we rejoice at the present signs of a favorable change to mild weather. The winter was particularly severe on live stock generally, and they deserve a long summer with plenty of feed and pasture to make amends for the "winter of their discontent."

PREPARING.—Our piscatorial friends are hunting up the implements of their profession for a vigorous campaign against the finny tribe during the present season. Some few gentlemen have, indeed, already commenced the sport with very encouraging success. We have not been able, yet, to try our luck but hope to have time spared us from the "rush of business" to enjoy a short season of angling along the mountain streams, which we are pleased to learn, are filled with the most desirable of all the finny tribe—the beautiful trout.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—Pursuant to a previous call a large number of the Union men and law-abiding citizens of Bedford County assembled in Mass Meeting, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of hearing the questions of the coming political canvass fairly and truthfully discussed. The Republican Band was in attendance during the evening and discussed some of their finest selections of music.

The meeting was called to order by electing J. M. Snowden of Middle Woodberry, to the chair, after which the following additional officers were chosen for the evening.

Vice Presidents.—H. B. Mock, St. Clair, Robert Ralston, South Woodberry, John W. Sams, East Providence, Albert Smith, Cumberland Valley, Thomas Price, Broad Top, Jacob Evans, Esq., Londonderry, Samuel Shafer, Union, John Johnson, Southampton, Joseph May, Harrison;

Secretaries.—Samuel J. Jordan, Bedford, Borough; Samuel Wilhelm, Londonderry;

Committee on Resolutions.—John Lutz, Esq., Chairman; J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Benjamin R. Aschom, Asa S. Stuckey, and Simon Nycum.

J. T. Keagy, Esq., was the first speaker announced, and led off with a neat, cogent and argumentative speech, on Reconstruction and Impeachment followed by M. A. Points, Esq., who, by his learned logic, and pungent thrusts at modern treason, elicited frequent rounds of uproarious applause.

The Committee on resolutions then reported the following which were unanimously adopted,

WHEREAS, Under a Republican form of government the supremacy of the law is at all times of vital importance, and especially so in times of political excitement, and

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson has frequently, flagrantly and defiantly denounced the law making power of the nation, and deliberately violated the laws, and

WHEREAS, A sound financial system and a strict fulfilment of the pledges of the nation to her creditors are essential to the financial security and integrity of the nation, It is hereby

Resolved, by the Republicans of Bedford county in Mass Meeting assembled,

1. That we heartily approve of and endorse the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and believe that his conviction and removal from office is necessary to the safety, prosperity and peace of the country,

2. That the honor of the country and common honesty require that every dollar of the national debt, incurred in putting down rebellion should be honestly paid, and we heartily condemn as dishonest, unjust and calculated to tarnish the national honor, any and every device looking to the defrauding of the nation's creditors or the repudiation of the national debt.

3. That we reiterate our choice of General Ulysses S. Grant as the standard bearer of the Republican party in the coming Presidential contest, believing that he who was first in war is worthy to be made first in peace, and to be entrusted with the highest office in the gift of a grateful people.

4. That in the Congressional plan of reconstruction we recognize the only true, safe and just principle upon which our Union can be restored and our free institutions placed upon an enduring foundation.

5. That the thanks of the State are due to the members of the Legislature just adjourned, and to Governor Geary for giving us a *genuine* Free Railroad Law and a Registry Bill, and the thanks of the Republicans of Bedford county are hereby tendered to our representatives for their attention to duty and their fidelity in fulfilling the pledges of the party, particularly on the Free Railroad question.

6. That the thanks of the State are due to Governor Geary for his stern integrity and fearless courage, displayed in calling attention to public abuses, and vetoing unconstitutional and unjust laws, without regard to party or personal interests, and in the face of threatened odium, particularly in the so-called Senate Free Railroad Bill.

7. That the thanks of the Republican party are due to Hon John Cessna and Hon H. B. Swoope for their zeal and energy in ferretting out and exposing the Luzerne county naturalization frauds, perpetrated by Wallace and his minions.

8. That our Representative in Congress, Hon W. H. Koontz, by his personal attention to the duties of his office, his vigilance and stern devotion to the great principles of the Republican party and of our free institutions, has won the esteem and deserves the thanks of the people of this Congressional District.

Hon. John Cessna, being repeatedly called upon, responded in scathing, scourging and unanswerable arguments, which completely undermined the Copperhead theory and portrayed in living terms the great principles of the Republican party—Right, Liberty, and Justice. Upon Mr. Cessna's closing, the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for General Ulysses S. Grant, and we feel assured that every Republican present left with a determination to go to work with renewed activity and increased zeal for the furtherance of the cause of the Union and Republicanism.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his latest Sunday morning sermon, said that if he was a merchant and wanted to sell goods, he would advertise in the newspapers.—*New York Paper.*

And Mr. Beecher would sell his goods. Judicious advertising never fails. Mr. Beecher would know how to advertise judiciously—which is what a good many don't know. It is the easiest thing in the world to throw away money in trying to advertise. Letting on just too little steam is no better than none at all. The same song continually sung would ruin the best of singers. The weak, sickly, timid advertising is simply useless expenditure of money. This gruel never made one fat. Liberal advertising has made more men rich than any other one thing. Mr. Beecher is the best advertised man in the country, and he knows the value of advertising liberally.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT.—The Democratic gathering on Monday night, proved a failure as far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned. A "beggarly account of empty benches," a few office-seeking Democrats, and a respectable sprinkling of Republicans—(there for the purpose of gratifying curiosity)—were addressed by Messrs. Shannon and Meyers, *as usual*. The resolutions were a tame rehash of by-gone balderdash, and the speeches were without force or logic, a worded appeal to the people to forget the past,—(ah! don't these men wish it *could* and *would* be forgotten)—and look only to party and the offices. One of the speakers declared for Hancock for President, but his coupling the declaration with the fact that he had been a prominent General in the Union army frustrated the whole scheme, and the mention of his name was received in profound silence.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Tuesday night of last week a horse belonging to Ferdinand Berry, was stolen from his stable, on South Front street. The theft is supposed to have been committed about ten o'clock, as considerable noise was heard in the neighborhood of the stable about that time. No clue has been obtained of the whereabouts of the horse or thief.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

THE GALAXY.—for May, 1868, contents The Black Bess, by Harriet Prescott Spofford (with an illustration by W. J. Hennessy). Our Millionaires; by T. W. The Trumpet Smith, by Charles Dawson Shanly; Personalism, by Walt Whitman; The Shadow on the Wall. Clementina Kinniside; by E. Lynn Linton. (With an illustration by Gaston Fay.) Soldier-Statesmen; The House and the Heart, by E. R. Sill. The Pilgrimage to Mecca. by Edna Dean Proctor; Woods and Waters; by Edmund Clarence Stedman Beechdale, by Marion Harland, (with an illustration by Winslow Homer.) Chapters I., II., and III. Words and their Uses; by Richard Grant White, Five years in Japan; by D. B. Simmons, (with an illustration from a Japanese drawing), Steven Lawrence, Yeoman. by Mrs. Edwards. Wreck, by H. H. The Galaxy Miscellany; Articles by Pierre Blot, Mark Twain, and others. Dritt-wood, By Philip Quilipet. Literature and Art, By Richard Grant White, E. I., Youmans, and S. S. Conant. Xix. Nebulae, By the Editor.

With this number The Galaxy is enlarged so as to contain fully fifty per cent, more matter than heretofore. It is now the largest Magazine (with a single exception) in the country. The illustrations of The Galaxy will hereafter be under the personal charge of Mr. W. J. Linton, who stands at the head of Wood Engravers, not only in this country, but also in England.

"Beechdale," the serial story by Marion Harland, commenced in this number, will continue to be illustrated by Mr. Winslow Homer. It will run through five or six numbers of the Magazine.

The next (June) number of The Galaxy will contain an article by Mayne Reid, and stories by Henry James, Jr. Miss Crane (the author of "Emily Chester," "Opportunity," etc.), and other popular writers.

The price of The Galaxy is $4 a year. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for May is before us. The "Only Spices and Condiments" permitted and advocated by this popular monthly are peace, pure air, properly prepared food, no medicine, and lots of nature in large doses. Its list of excellent contributors are fully in keeping with its high-toned teachings. In the June number will be commenced a series of valuable articles to parents on the Care, Education, and Rearing of Children expressly written for it by Mrs. Horace Mann' Miss E. P. Peabody, Grace Greenwood, Frances Dana Gage, Mrs. Dio Lewis, Sarah Jane Hale, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, etc., and will be continued through the volume. $2 per annum, 20cts. per number. Address Miller, Wood & Co., Publishers, 15 Laight Street, New York.

THE ECLECTIC for May contains:—Don Carlos and Philip II, Eruptions of Vesuvius, Westminister Abbey, Mighty Hunters, Submerged Islands, Deep Sea Soundings, Financial Notabilities, Brigandage in the Pontifical States, Abyssinia (concluded), Madame Tallien, The Blockade: An Episode of the End of the Empire (continued), Historical Sketches of the Reign of George III, The Earl of Albemarle, Poetry, Notes on Books, Science, Varieties. Single copies, 45 cents: one copy, one year, $5,00; two copies, one year, $9.00; five copies, one year, $20.00. Address W. H. Bidwell & Co., 5 Beekman St, New York. For sale at INQUIRER Book Store.

A COMPLAINT.—We take no delight in complaining, but we are appealed to by the ladies to complain of the rudeness of certain parties who are in the habit of congregating in front of several of our places of business every evening. This is particularly the case where opportunity is afforded these "squatters" to sit down, and to the number of fifteen or twenty, without any regard to race or color, they make it a matter of courage for a lady to pass. Such behavior is unpardonable, as it is rude, profane and boisterous. We know their conduct is not to the credit of the proprietors of these places, and we hope this will be all that need be said in the matter.

A WARNING.—K. K. K.—The heinous crimes being committed by the bloody "Ku-Klux Klan" are not confined exclusively to the Southern States but their warning and cabalistic missives are occasionally sent to Northern Unionists, notifying them that the "dark and bloody hour has arrived." A note of this kind was sent to us the other day, but on opening it, we were gratified to find that it was not from the "K. K's," but from the "Regulator," notifying us to "warn" the public that H. F. Irvine had just received the CHEAPEST and BEST lot of Boots, Shoes and Queensware ever brought to Bedford. We would suggest, therefore, that purchasers give him a call before buying elsewhere.

BLACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The April number of this well known monthly comes, as usual, filled with good readable matter. The leading article—"Horace, the Causes of his Popularity, merits a careful perusal. Linda Tressel, Part II.. Cornelius O'Dowd, Charles Kean and the Modern Stage, &c., are all excellent articles. Subscription price—$4.00 per year. Single copies, 35 cents. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE National Publishing Company is about issuing a history of the Rebellion by Hon. A. H. Stephens, The work will doubtless be a most interesting one, being taken from a Southern stand point by perhaps the most competent of all the Southern participants in the contest. It will be looked for with increased interest on account of the position of its author at the breaking out of the Rebellion. See advertisement in another column.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The May number of this excellent and well established magazine comes to us replete, with highly entertaining and instructive reading. The character of the matter given through the columns of *The Atlantic* make it one of the most popular and desirable of all the monthlies. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Subscription price $4,00; single copies—35cts. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

EVERY SATURDAY.—The May number is at hand and is filled with good selections from the best current literature of Great Britain, and original translations from the Continental journals. "Foul Play" a new novel by Charles Reade, is published in this magazine also a new poem by Tennyson, from the advanced sheets in this number, For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WINDOW BLINDS.—A fine variety of window paper, cheap, at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the cost. 2

EXHIBITION.—The Library Committee, of the M. E. Sabbath School, of this place, will give an entertainment, commencing on Wednesday evening next, to consist of a number of Speeches, Dialogues, Colloquys, Singing, &c. The proceeds of the exhibition are to be appropriated to the replenishing of the Library of the Sabbath School. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his par, and at comparatively little or no expense; and without the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our proposition to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance—$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune* into the county by this arrangement. tf.

No Health Without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principal is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvellous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falter in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by *preventing*, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic—HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially deigned for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled For sale by all druggists. july.15,67.y1

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine, $8 75@9; extras, $9-25@10. Wheat held firm; red, $3; No. 2 spring, $2 50@2 58; white, $3 20@3 30. Rye, $2 15@2 19. Corn, in good demand; yellow, $1 22@1 22½; mixed Western, $1 21. Oats steady at 86 for heavy Western; 88@90 for Pennsylvania, and 90@9[illegible] for Southern.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Flour is dull; 7,000 barrels sold, and prices unchanged. Wheat is dull, with sales of 7,500 bushels at $1 13@1 16. Oats are declining, with sales of 18,000 bushels at 84½c. Beef is steady. Pork is dull at $28 50. Lard is quiet at 18@18½c.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Flour is firm and active at yesterday's prices. Wheat is dull; sales of Maryland at $3 10, and Pennsylvania at $3. Corn is dull; sales of white at $1 10@1 11, and yellow $1 20. Oats are dull and unchanged. Rye is firm at $1 15.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS!

THOMAS MERWINE, *at the "Old Stahl Workshop,"* has re-opened the Cabinet and furniture business in that part of the town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture, at cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of Coffins. Terms reasonable. 1may3m

AGENTS WANTED FOR DANA'S AUTHORIZED AND AUTHENTIC LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

Comprising a complete and accurate history of his eventful and interesting career, with an authentic narrative of his invaluable military services, adding also an impartial estimate of his character as a *Man, a Soldier, and a Statesman.* By Hon. CHARLES A. DANA, late Assistant Secretary of War. The Springfield *Republican* says:—"Dana's Life of General Grant is sure to be the most authentic and best Life of Grant published." For particulars, apply to or address GURLON & CO., Springfield, Mass., or W. D. MYERS, 41 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 1may 4t

OLD HAMMERED SHOVEL MOLDS, GATE HINGES AND BED IRONS AT HARTLEY & METZGER'S tf

GLOBE FACTORY.—The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends that he is prepared to do

CARDING, SPINNING, FULLING, DYING,

&c., and though he intends erecting a

A NEW FACTORY THIS SUMMER,

it will not interfere with the

RUNNING OF THE OLD ONE.

His numerous customers will find him ever

READY TO ACCOMMODATE THEM.

1may:3m JOHN KEAGY.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

Hartley & Metzger are the ONLY AGENTS in Bedford Co., for the ORIGINAL GENUINE,

GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES.

Persons needing cradles should call soon at HARTLEY & METZGERS, as the supply of "genuine Green Castles" is LIMITED.

LET EVERY BODY wanting any thing in the Hardware line, call at HARTLEY & METZGERS, They have the largest stock of goods ever seen in a country store, and as they BUY FOR CASH—and many things direct from the manufacturers,—they CAN and DO sell at CITY PRICES. Give them a call.

DREER'S *WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS*, and a full assortment of Spades, Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c. &c., can be bought at HARTLEY & METZGER'S very low for cash. mr20tf

WANTED—An Agent in this County for the *NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.* This is the oldest Mutual Organization in the country. Handsome compensation given. Address

STROUD & MARSTON, General Agents,
April3:6t No. 32 North Fifth St., Phila.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to Provide for the collection of State, County, Poor and Military Taxes in the county of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April, 1868, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1868:

Monday, June 1—Harrison Township, at the house of Joseph Cessna.
Tuesday, June 2—Juniata township, Buena Vista.
Wednesday, June 3—Napier Township, at New Paris.
Thursday, June 4—Napier township, and Schellsburg Bor., in Schellsburg.
Friday, June 5—East Providence township, at D. A. T. Black's store.
Saturday, June 6—West Providence township, in Bloody Run.
Tuesday, June 9—Snake Spring township, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.
Wednesday, June 10—Union township, at the house of John Reighard.
Thursday, June 11—Union township, at Mowry's Mill.
Friday, June 12—St. Clair township, in Pleasantville.
Saturday, June 13—St. Clair tp, and St. Clairsville Bor., in St. Clairsville.
Monday, June 15—Londonderry township, at Bridgeport.
Wednesday, June 17—Cumb. Valley township, at Centreville.
Thursday, June 18—Colerain township, and Rainsburg Bor. at Rainsburg.
Friday, June 19—Bedford township, in Grand Jury Room, Bedford.
Saturday, June 20—Bedford township, in Grand Jury Room, Bedford.
Monday, June 22—Southampton township, at Wm. Adams' mill.
Tuesday, June 23—Monroe township, at Clearville.
Wednesday, June 24—Bloody Run Borough, Bloody Run.
Thursday, June 25—Middle Woodberry township, in Woodberry.
Friday, June 26—Middle Woodberry township in Woodberry.
Saturday, June 27—South Woodberry township, at J. B. Noble's mill.
Monday, June 29—Saxton Borough, in Saxton.
Tuesday, June 30—Liberty township, in Stonerstown
Wednesday, July 1—Broadtop township, and Coaldale Bor., in Coaldale.
Thursday, July 2—Hopewell township, at Wm. A. Grove's.
Friday, July 3—Bedford Borough, in Grand Jury Room.

"All persons in said county who shall, on or before the 28th day of July, aforesaid, pay to the said Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per centum thereon."

A schedule of all unpaid taxes on the 20th day of August next, will be made out and delivered to a Justice of the Peace for collection.

1may 4w I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.
BY HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
A Book for all Sections and all Parties.

This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with Apparently Similar Productions, we promise a change of fare; both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has At Last found a historion worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its Official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription books ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa. reports 71 subscribers in three days,
One in Boston, Mass, 103 subscribers in four days.
One in Memphis, Tenn. 105 subscribers in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
26 South Seventh St. Philadelphia, pa.
1may:4t

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE, BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is; and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with its inspired authors, and completely answering all infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical history in a single volume; brief, clear, accurate, conclusive and highly interesting.

The result of a life of study and patient research, Contains just what every Bible reader wants to know. Recommended by leading men of all denominations. No competition, for there is no other book on the same subject published or sold in the country. Send for Circulars. Address

ZEIGLER McCURDY & Co.,
1ma6t 614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

MAXWELL KINKEAD,
WITH
CHARLES HENDERSON & SON,
(ESTABLISHED 1838.)
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 412 Market st., above 4th,
mar27;3m PHILADELPHIA.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,
No. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders promptly attended to. feb21m3

LUMBER! LUMBER!

MUNSON, JONES & CO.,
PHILLIPSBURG, Pa.
WORKED LUMBER,

of every kind for sale. Flooring, Sash, Weatherboarding, &c. Inquire of

F. BENEDICT, Agent,
at J. W. Lingenfelters office, Bedford, Pa.
feb21:3m.

$3000 WORTH!! of BOOTS and SHOES of every description and best manufacture. Just received and for sale 25 *per cent. cheaper* than heretofore. The BOOT and SHOE department of G. R. OSTER & CO. has become a leading feature in their business, and is now THE PLACE to get GOOD as well as CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, as they have the LARGEST and BEST assortment in town.
feb28m2

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.
AT BEDFORD APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK BENEDICT, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court.

M. A. POINTS, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
TO SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2m08.

THE *SIR JOHN FRANKLIN OR CHAMBERSBURG COOKING STOVE.*—This celebrated stove is now offered to the public by HARTLEY & METZGAR, Agents for Bedford county, who have on hand a full supply for wood or coal. mar20tf

CHILDRENS WAGONS, Carts and wheelbarrows, Baskets of all kinds Rope and twine of all sizes.

TWO FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE IN MORRISON'S COVE.

The proprietor of the following lands having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farms in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farms, viz: 1st.

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodberry containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing within a few rods of the buildings.

2. THE "MICHAEL KEAGY" FARM,

situate in "Hickory Bottom," said township, containing

EIGHTY-THREE ACRES,

more or less, of which Sixty-Eight acres are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, and the balance consists of most excellent TIMBER LAND. The improvements are a story and a half

FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE,

A DOUBLE FRAME BANK BARN,

and all other necessary out-buildings. There are

TWO SPLENDID ORCHARDS

of choice fruit upon this tract, which seldom fail. There is also a Spring of never failing water at the door.

Both these farms consist of the best lime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and are in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
apl3 Bedford, Pa.

THE GREAT *AMERICAN COMBINATION*
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
SEWING MACHINE,

ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This *grand and surprising success is unprecedented* in the history of sewing machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQEAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.

It is really two machines combined in one, (by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement,) making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch, and the Overseaming and Button-hole stitch, with equal facility and perfection. It executes in the *very best manner* every variety of sewing, such as, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Stitching, Brading and Quilting, Gathering and sewing on, (done at the same time,) and in addition, Overseams, Embroiders on the edge, and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics.

Every Machine is warranted by the Company, or its Agents, to give entire satisfaction.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had on application at the Sales rooms of

THE AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE CO.,
S. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions given on the machine at the rooms of the Company gratuitously to all purchers.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRED'K PAXSON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
April 3:3m

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The undersigned will open a Summer Session in the "Union School House," commencing MONDAY, May 18th, to continue eight weeks. Those who are desirous of becoming teachers can receive instruction in the Theory of Teaching, with any other branches they desire to pursue. All grades of scholars will be admitted.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
Apl 24-4t S. J. JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra. apl19:1y.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

REMOVED TO THE COLONADE BUILDING.

MILLER & BOWSER,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE COLONADE BUILDING,

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
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for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE.

The subscriber offers for sale or exchange 4000 acres of Western lands in the counties of Eauclaire Claire & Chippewa, Wisconsin. 1200 acres of these lands are situated in the best lumber region of Wisconsin on tributaries of the Chippewa river with the best facilities for rafting: they are HEAVILY TIMBERED and CONVENIENT TO MILLS, and offer superior advantages for engaging in a profitable lumbering business. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

ALSO 120 ACRES of unimproved prarie land in Cook's Valley, Chippewa county, in a good settlement, surrounded by improved lands, convenient to churches and school houses, and well watered. Also 80 acres timber and prairie land within 1½ miles of Augusta, Eauclaire county, Wisconsin. The lands will be sold at from $5 to $10 per acre, according to quality.

For particulars inquire of Durborrow & Lutz, or the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

Apl 24.-3m JOHN WIGHTMAN.

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

*Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set

Poetry.

THE MARINER'S SONG.

O the dark blue sea is the place for me,
When the billows high are bounding,
When the wild wind raves o'er the foam-tipp'd waves
And the tempest's voice is sounding:
When the sky is black, and the strong masts crack,
As the good ship onward dashes:
And the thunder's peal makes the faint heart reel,
And the forked lightning flashes.

'Tis a glorious sight, on a dark midnight,
There to view such wild commotion,
'Tis sublime to hear with a startled ear,
The roaring wild of ocean.
From my berth I creep, and on deck I leap,
And so tight the bulwarks clinging;
And my heart doth bound, as I look around,
At the storm its wild way winging.

How the thunders' boom now awakes the gloom,
And the storm is fast descending;
And the fierce waves roar on a leeward shore,
As the ship to land is bending.
But still nought cafe we for a raging sea,
And still naught the thunders' crashing;
Let the breakers rave, for their wrath we'll brave
As on by the rocks we're dashing.

Farm, Garden & Household.

PRUNING.

So much has been written on this subject that many think that nothing now remains to be said, but the amateur orchardist finds most of it too scientific for a novice. Having, perhaps, spent most of his life behind the counter, or at the desk, he has through good luck and careful attention to business and at length arrived at the long wished for goal of his ambition, and become the happy possessor of a "delightful place in the country." After due course of study and attendance on horticultural and agricultural meetings, and having proper time and manner of pruning, he feels competent to take charge of his own trees, and train them in the way they should grow. Armed with knife and saw, he approaches one of his trees with the intention of curtailing its luxuriance, and of fruit grown under his own eye and hand, which through years of toil in the accumulation of money his fancy had pictured in all their beautiful colors and luscious sweetness. As he approaches the tree, his confidence in his thorough comprehension of the matter begins to waver; he looks first at one limb and then another—wounders if this or that branch is the one which the books have described as the proper one to cut. After pondering and considering till he finds that he really knows nothing about it he comes to the conclusion that the only way to become competent to take charge of his own fruit is to make a beginning.

Having thus come to the determination to depend upon himself, and exercise his own judgment, he is in a fair way to learn to trim trees. And now he will do well to make up ish mind to one thing, and that is, never to cut off a limb without having first settled in his mind what he cuts it off for. If he thinks of cutting off a branch, first let him answer satisfactorily to himself, what do I propose to accomplish by removing this part of the tree? Sometimes when he thinks that the removal of a branch will improve the general shape of the tree, let him bend the branch a little out of its natural place, so as to show how the tree would look if this limb were cut off, and if the result is not satisfactory, don't cut it. There is a tendency with amateurs to trim too much. Beware of this overdoing the matter. There was a time when excessive pruning was very fashionable, even among professional orchardists, but they have learned better. The current of opinion is setting so strongly the other way now, that some are advocating no pruning at all. Probably this will be found as much the other extreme, and in due time we may expect the true mode to be settled upon. Peach trees have probably suffered more than apple trees from over trimming.

The best way for the beginner to exercise his skill and taste is to confine himself almost entirely to reducing the general outline of his tree to the proper shape. Before beginning, he will do well to take a view of his tree, and decide how far it must be cut back to ensure a good, round top, and preserve the proper balance. Beginning at the most convenient point, and going round it with an eye to proportion and uniformity, he will come back to the place of beginning, and have the satisfaction of not only seeing a well shaped top, but with a very little care afterwards it may be kept so.—[*St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.*

SUBSOILING—A DEFENSE AGAINST DROUTH.

The theory of subsoil plowing has been frequently explained in the *Agriculturist*, and the practice has been advocated for the last quarter of a century. Nevertheless, the use of a subsoil plow is a rarity on American farms, and almost always marks a really progressive farmer. The action of a mole near the surface represents tolerably well the manner in which a subsoil plow works, only at such a depth that little or no elevation of the top soil is visible, while more ground is moved in proportion. These plows are usually employed following in the furrow of a common plow, and driven as deep as the team is capable of drawing them. Crops upon land thus prepared are much more likely to send their roots deeply, to gain more nutriment, to sustain themselves during drouth, and to mature heavier crops, than where subsoiling is not practiced. Indeed, the only circumstances under which a subsoil plow does not work to the advantage of the crops, is on very light, thin, leachy land, and where the water stands within a few inches of the surface. For corn, potatoes, and roots, this preparation is expedient, and for the latter class of crops especially so. Subsoil plows are of steel and cast iron, and are of either the lifting or mole patterns. The lifting subsoil plows may have a wing (which takes the place of a mould-board in common plows,) on one or both sides of the standard. There is a great diversity of sizes, from the admirable little one-horse plows, used to run between the rows of root crops and potatoes after the ground has been compacted by the horse hoe or cultivator, to those requiring a team of three or four horses to draw them. There is not a crop which the subsoil plow may not greatly benefit, either in the preparation of the soil or in the summer culture.—*American Agriculturist.*

SAVE THE EARLIEST.—We have often advised those who save their own seed to select the earliest and best. "J. G. C.," of Wickford, R. I., a gentleman who gives us a case in point, though at the advanced age of 87, still keeps up an interest in gardening. "I have cultivated one kind of peas, called the Early Junes, thirty-two years, and have the date of planting and first picking each year. The last ten years they have averaged four and a half days earlier than the first ten, which I attribute to the method of selecting the seed. Instead of saving all that grows on a portion of the vines, I save the first setting of the whole, and pick them as soon as fully ripe. The Early Junes are very prolific, grow about 3½ feet high, and have not increased in hight since the first planting. Of the many varieties of "Extra Early's," annually advertised, I have tried several sorts in order to get an earlier kind, but all my trials have proved failures. The Dan. O' Rourke came the nearest, but they were at least three days behind, and less prolific."—*American Agriculturist.*

HULLED CORN.—The old-fashioned hulled corn is prepared as follows: To make lye enough for three quarts of corn, take about 4 quarts of ashes and boil them an hour in about 8 quarts of water. Hard wood ashes are best. After the ashes have settled, turn off the lye, which will be about six quarts. Put the corn into the lye and boil three hours, or until the hulls begin to come off freely. Then take out the corn, put it into cold water and boil again. Keep boiling and changing the water until it is pertectly clear, rubbing the corn with the hands as the water is poured off, to clean off the hulls. The water will need to be changed a half dozen times or more. This will remove all the lye and make the corn white and soft. It is now ready for use and will keep in cold weather several weeks. It is fried with salt pork gravy and makes a nice dish. It is also warmed up and eaten with milk, or like hominy, with syrup. The white dent corn of the South is the best for this purpose. Potash lye is sometimes used, but does not leave the corn so white.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

AN early spring—Jumping out of bed at five o'clock in the morning.

WHAT nose is more brilliant than a toper's nose? Why, volca-no's, to be sure. Pat remarks that the chief glow of each comes from the *crater*.

AN apothecary asserted in a large company "that all bitter things were hot." "No." replied a physician, "a bitter cold day is an exception."

WHAT is the difference between editors and matrimoial experience? In the former the devil cries for "copy." In the latter the "copy cries like the devil."

THE passing years drink a portion of the light from our eyes, and leave their traces on our cheeks, as birds, that drink at lakes, leave their footprints on the margin.

GIRLS, do you wan't to get married, and do you wan't good husbands? If so, cease to act like fools. Don't take pride in saying you never did housework, never cooked a pair of chickens, never made a bed, and so on. Don't turn up your pretty nose at honest industry; never tell your friends that you are not obliged to work. When you go shopping, don't take your mother with you to "carry the bundle."

DOSE FOR GOSSIPS.—A reverend gentleman horrified a small company a few evenings since, by telling them that he and his wife had separated.

"Not parted?" inquiringly exclaimed three or four.

"Yes," said the old gentleman with a sigh, "we had some words and parted."

A shudder went round the room, when some one inquired.

"For good?"

"Oh no," replied the divine, "she has only gone to Philadephia, and will be back in a day or two."

AN old lady, from the country, slept one night lately in the house of a friend in town. Her bed happened to be a plain hard mattress, so much recommended as more healthy to lie upon than a bed of down. Next morning the old lady was asked how she slept over night. 'No very weel,' was the reply, 'for my auld banes are sair wi' that hard pad o' yours.'

'Oh, but Janet; do you not know that all the great physicans says that it is more healthy to sleep on beds as hard as a board?' replied the host. 'Ou, ay,' said Janet; 'an' I suppose that's what you toon's bendies ca' a Board o' Health.'

A GOOD ARTICLE.—"Doctor, that ere ratsbane of yours is first-rate," said a Yankee to an apothecary.

"Know'd it, know'd," it said the vender of drugs, evidently well pleased with the flattering remark of his customer.—"Don't keep nothing but first-rate doctor stuff; everything is prime."

"And, doctor," said the other coolly, "I want to buy another pounnd of ye."

"Another pound!" ejaculated the doctor, with his eyes almost ready to start from their sockets, "what, another pound?"

"Yes, sir, I gin the whole of that pound I bought the other day to a pesky old rat, and made it awfully sick, and I am sure another pound would kill him right out."

WOULDN'T STAY PUT OFF.—One day as conductor Jones was runing from Elmira, on the Erie road, he found, among other passengers, a boy who had no money who told him he was poor and alone in the world, and wanted to go out West where he thought he could do better than he could at the East.

The conductor, of course told him that he could not ride unless he paid his fare, "and," said he, "when we arrive at the next station, Corning, you must get off."

The boy promised that he whuld do so. On his passage through the cars, after leaving Corning, the conductor came across the boy again.

"Did I not tell you to get off at Corning?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "and I did get off; but I got on again."

"Well, sir," said the conductor, "when we get to the next station, I want you to get off and stay off."

Again the boy promised; but shortly after leaving the station, who should the conductor find but the boy.

"See here, sir, I thought I told you to get off and stay off."

The boy acknowledged that the conductor had told him so; "and," said the boy, "I did get off, and was going to stay off, but just as the train was starting, you said "all aboard," and I thought you ment me as much as anybody."

It is perhaps needless to say that the conductor acknowledged himself beaten, and gave the boy a free ride to the end of his route.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

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Everything in the Hardware line, such as

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SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,

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SADDLERY of all kinds

NAILS,

by the kegg or pound,

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DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,

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KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,

the very best POCKET KNIVES,

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SPOONS in setts.

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PAINTS, OILS,

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Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1-3mo.

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jan10:3m.

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Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

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But remember, our TERMS are *Cash or Produce.*

Remember the place!!!

One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8:tf.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom		Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom		Mail.
P. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.
LE4.40	LE	7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR	4.17
5.02		8.10	McConnellstown	9.08		3.37
5.14		8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58		3.49
5.31		8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38		3.30
5.50		8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23		3.15
6.00		9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13		3.08
6.10		9.12	Cove,	8.58		2.54
6.20		9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53		2.50
AR6.38	AR	9.33	Saxton,	LE7.35	LE	2.35
	LE	9.40			AR	2.26
		10.00	Riddlesburg,			2.08
		10.08	Hopewell,			2.00
		10.24	Piper's Run,			1.44
		10.42	Tatesville,			1.19
		10.55	Bloody Run,			1.07
	AR	11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE	1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE	9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55		10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00		10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR	10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
			Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:6?. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

				Taxes
			BROADTOP.	
55 acres,			Wm. A. Gray	1 90
440	do	33 perches,	James Patton	6 80
440	do 130	do	do do	14 20
175	do 131	do	do do	7 10
58	do 44	do	do do	2 63
63	do		Jacob Meyers	7 88
30	do		Lewis T. Watson	12 45
372	do		Samuel L. Tobias	28 84
205	do		Newin & Marshall	66 40
289	do		Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell	7 23
14	do		James Figard	80
396	do 129		do James Razor	2 10
405	do		Ulrich Danner	3 43
5	do		Aaron Evans	46
60	do		Wm. Figard	22 75
3	do		Anderson Lewis & Evans	1 25
110	do 150		do James Patton	5 70
393	do 197		do James Patton	5 53
76	do		Wm. Anderson's heirs	38 39
30	do		Hunting'n & B T R R Co	1 17
250	do		do do	58 89
135	do		John McCandles	18 38
50	do		Rev. P. E. Phelps	29 65
120	do		Phillips & Russell	77 62
119	do		James Patton	6 25
165	do		do do	8 90
100	do		Naomi Fisher	31 20
135	do		John W. Whitney	110 39
50	do		do do	40 75
30	do		do do	24 45
164	do		Jno. Deverenx part Jno, Belt	16 20
70	do 145		do Wm. M. Hall & James Figard undivided half	13
150	do		Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract	20 59
			COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.	
3	do		Andrew Kyhock	48
427	do		Arthur Brown	96
50	do		Philip Diehl	36
			HARRISON TOWNSHIP.	
412½	do		Daniel Hinklin	9 04
349	do		John Tinman	7 71
453	do		Joseph Gardner	1 70
42	do 56		do Barly & Lyons	60
75	do		Andrew P. Miller	1 48
			HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.	
200	do		John Corly	90
150	do		James Howard	63
101½	do		Michael Sipe	45
404	do		Richard Moans	1 10
420	do		John Cheney	1 10
401	do		Joseph Moanes	1 25
469½	do		Samuel Moans	2 80
424	do 35		do Alexander Moans	2 90
192	do		Timothy Moans	1 15
200	do 54		do Israel Moans	1 08
106	do 50		do Zachariah Moans	83
222	do		Elizabeth Piper	1 15
212	do 20		do John Boyd	53
216	do 60½		do Isabella Davis	58
220½	do		William Piper	53
258	do 2		do John Hardine	63
221	do		Ignatius Hardine	53
434	do 125		do James Wilson	53
425	do		George F. Alberti	70
213	do		Joseph Lancaster	45
402	do 57		do Stephen Moans	1 25
240	do		Peter Shaw	75
200	do		Wm. Nicholas	63
25	do		Milligan & Benedict	20
9	do		Putterbaugh's heirs	15
402	do		Francis Johnson	1 43
143	do		Wm. Lane	45
365	do		Daniel Montgomery	1 13
324	do		Alex Johnson	98
368	do		George Hinish	1 09
286	do		Wm. Foster	88
75	do		Robert Montgomery	23
400	do		Isaac Cavan	2 04
400	do		Margaret Cavan	1 80
			JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.	
30	do		Nicholas Knouff	9
			LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.	
464	do		Peter Bush	1 02
250	do		Jacob Bush	78
200	do		Catharine Bush	96
100	do		Mary Elmler	18
400½	do		Christian Meyers Jr	90
395	do		Daniel Green	90
220	do		James Shaw	93
398½	do		Wm. King	45
149	do		George Wolford	14 76
400	do		Philip Amerine	1 25
464	do		Edward Allen	1 25
389	do		Abraham Amerine	1 20
447½	do		Matthew Shaw	1 25
254	do		Henry Amorine	93
426½	do		Wm. Shaw	1 25
339	do		George Amorine	1 08
271	do		Frederick Amorine	88
78	do		Philip Smith	50
436	do		Jacob Smith	1 38
435	do		John Smith	1 38
433	do		George Smith	1 38
400½	do		James Dick	1 25
231	do		Andrew Dick	1 25
400½	do		George McCall	1 25
400½	do		Joseph McCall	1 25
			LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.	
200	do		Mary Gordon	2 85
200	do		James Gordon	2 98
400	do		Thomas Jones	5 50
150½	do		Stephen Kerr	1 63
165	do		Edward Langley	3 58
200	do		Jacob Miller	1 38
200	do		Elizabeth Miller	1 38
200	do		Mary Piper	1 38
200	do		Amelia Piper	1 38
400	do		Edward Stone	5 50
132	do		John Tomm	5 50
430	do		Alex Montgomery	99
200	do		John Kerr	2 02
200	do		John Razor	1 38
200	do		Francis Moans	12 35
200	do		Milligen & Benedict	1 28
5	do		George Thompson	6
½ lot			Luke Feeney	45
8 lots			Gen. Wm. H. Irvine	85
102	do		John McElnaly	65
132	do		David Piper	83
200	do		Maria Alberti	1 25
107	do		Bartlebaugh	65
32	do		Thomas & John King	25
40	do		A. B. Cruett	1 00
1 Lot			Henry Stonerook	15
	do		Daniel Stoner	15
	do		Daniel Bear	15
	do		Samuel Yingling	1 68
	do		Jacob Biddle	15
	do		Ephriam Smeltzer	15
	do		M. Stone	15
	do		J. Troutman	15
	do		Samuel Carmac	20
	do		Daniel Bear	1 32
	do		Mrs. Lawrence	20
	do		Ann Scott	2 68
			MONROE TOWNSHIP.	
25	do		Joseph McDaniel	43
346	do		Jacob Martin	3 10
440	do		George Breathead	3 30
			PROVIDENCE EAST.	
1219	do		S. H. Tate's Heirs	34
900	do		do do	34
800	do		do do	34
224½	do		do do W. Carvin	22
402	do 46		do Keziah Logan	90
463	do		Charles Evans	90
402	do 62		do Charles Logan	90
406	do 75		do John Cavan	90
461	do 46		do James Cavan	90
400	do		Isaac Cavan	99
394	do 38		do Francis Logan	90
210	do		George Dewease	67½
30	do		P. Clingerman or S Williams	30
100	do		Jacob Ritchey	27
400	do		Wm. Cavan	1 20
400	do		Wm. Long	1 35
431	do		John Crosby	1 23
			PROVIDENCE WEST	
105	do		Peter Morgart	1 05
420	do		Edward Glen	1 44
420½	do		Edward Gibbons	1 44
			ST CLAIR TP.	
411	do		Wm Snively	90
62	do		Henry Koontz	75
			SOUTHAMPTON TP.	
438	do		Richard Reed	1 32
439	do		Paul Ward	63
557	do		Patrick Ward	1 25
351	do		Joseph Ward	1 25
353	do		Jonathan Ward	1 25
439	do 141	do	James Reed Jr	99
343½	do		Jesse Reed	78
362	do 19	do	C Loyer & G H Spang	1 11
			UNION TP.	
400	do		John Swaggart	7 52
400	do		Leonard Swaggart	7 52
266	do		Alexander Gardner	5 84
116	do		Dr. Wm Smith	2 36
43	do		Samuel Burket	1 00
116	do		John Shee	1 88
50	do		Frederick Snyder	1 00
274	do		Jeremiah Jackson	6 48
130	do		Jacob Swaggart	3 38
440	do		Wm Pearson	9 16
386	do		Ebenezer Branham	9 16
120	do		Conrad Imler	2 44
100	do		George Laib	2 02
100	do		Jacob Burket	2 02
150	do		Peter Shoenberger	3 12
123	do		John Still	8 35
200	do		Michael Shimer	2 18
50	do		Couples Brush Mt	63
433	do		Hugh Porter	1 27
339	do		Griffith Evans	6 63
403½	do		Philip Stine	8 35
439	do		John Martin	9 16
330	do		Wilson Hunt	9 16
363½	do		Alex Scott	9 16
127	do		Dr. P Shoenberger	7 58
124	do		do do	8 77
20	do		do do	50
90	do		do do part of Geo Leip	2 38
150	do		Wm Langham	5 72
80	do		Bowser Brush Mt	3 69
40	do		Peter Shimer Brush Mt	86
			WOODBERRY SOUTH.	
135	do		P Shoenberger (Ridge)	2 70
19	do		Wm Fluke	9
19	do		Fluke's Heirs	18
222	do		Elizabeth Piper	48
97	do		Robert Shaw	1 24
216	do 60½	do	Isabella Davis	18
54	do 100	do	John S Hetrick	21
300	do		Jacob Lingenfelter	46
			WOODBERRY MIDDLE.	
180	do		Daniel Montgomery	8 02
22	do		Kensinger's Heirs	1 25
20	do		Frederic Nicodemus	1 25
14	do		Charles Typor's Heirs	1 25
40	do		Stonerook part of Watt track	1 65
150	do		Robert Montgomery	5 46
13	do		Jacob Furrey	75
46	do		Benner's Heirs	2 66

TO ADVERTISERS:

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